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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

## SUMMARY OF POULTRY EXHIBIT

Poultry, like other lines of livestock, must be properly managed to produce the best results. The finest standardbred fowls will fail to give satisfactory returns if kept in damp, dirty quarters, improperly fed and in a large measure allowed to shift for themselves. Good poultry management consists of properly built, clean, sanitary houses, correct feeds and methods of feeding, careful selection for breeding purposes and exhibition, early hatching, culling for egg production and other essentials. These and other important factors are emphasized by the two models of poultry houses, model brood coop, trap nest and dry-mash hoppers and a series of panels carrying enlarged colored photographs on the following subjects:

### Six-Unit Gable-Roof Poultry House:

This is a miniature model of a six-unit gable-roof poultry house with yards in the course of construction. The house is divided into six pens or units, each pen being 6' x 14' and will accommodate 20 birds. This house is particularly adapted for breeding purposes, being of warm construction, well lighted and the pens only large enough to accommodate about 20 breeding birds, which are as many as should be kept together for best results.

### Combination-Roof Poultry House:

This model shows a combination-roof poultry house divided into pens 18' square. This house is primarily a laying house, being sufficiently high to give plenty of ventilation and sunlight, and each pen large enough to take care of 75 or more birds which is about the number often kept together on commercial poultry farms.

### Brood Coop:

This model shows the construction of a model coop for one hen and brood of chicks, as used and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The coop is so constructed that it protects the hen and chicks from rain or dampness, provides ample ventilation, is easily cleaned, and may be closed at night, making it rat proof.

### Three-section Trap Nest:

This is a full-sized model of a three-section trap nest used at the Government poultry farm at Beltsville, Maryland. The nest is easily constructed, operates with almost unfailing accuracy and when installed in the laying pens enables the poultry keeper to secure accurate records of the performance of his flock. Trap-nesting is the first stepping stone to pedigree breeding.

### Dry-Mash Hoppers:

These two models are practical types of an inside and outside dry-mash hopper. The inside hopper is easily and cheaply constructed from an ordinary box, with a latticed top. The outside hopper is of the type recommended for farmers and commercial poultrymen, where a number of fowls are kept. This hopper is built on runners so that it may be drawn by a horse from one place to another for filling or other purposes. It can be built any size desired.



Some Standard Varieties of Poultry:

This is a panel 8' long by 4' high, which rests on two easels and shows 12 lifelike pictures in their natural colors of the more popular varieties of standardbred poultry. These pictures are actual photographs of high-class specimens and show the correct type and color of the respective varieties.

Standardbred Male Will Improve a Mongrel Flock:

This, and each of the six panels listed below, are 40 inches wide by 60 inches long and rest on easels. This panel carries 8 colored photographs illustrating how a standardbred male will improve a mongrel flock of hens. The pictures start with the mongrel flock of hens and the standardbred male and are followed by a picture of the offspring of each succeeding generation, showing the improvement in size, type and color with labels under each picture, giving the increase in weight.

Hatch Early to Produce Fall and Winter Eggs:

This panel contains 8 pictures and illustrates by comparison the advantages of hatching early in the season so that the chicks may get a good start before the hot weather sets in, which otherwise is apt to retard growth.

Feeding Hens for Egg Production:

This panel contains 8 pictures showing improved feeding appliances and better methods of feeding. These pictures are further supplemented by a photograph showing the amount of feed consumed and eggs produced by one Single Comb Rhode Island Red pullet.

Preparing Birds for Exhibition:

This panel contains 8 attractively colored photographs showing how birds are handled and examined for defects by judges in the show room. In this instance, girl poultry-club members are acting as judges and are accurately posing the birds, examining the head, wings, shanks, under color and other sections as the professional judge is required to do in placing the awards at our leading shows. As a whole it serves as a most instructive lesson in judging.

Capons and Caponizing:

This panel by means of 9 colored photographs shows all the various stages of caponizing, how the bird should be fastened for the operation, the instruments placed, as well as the full-grown capon dressed ready for market.

Pedigree Breeding:

This panel carries 7 photographs illustrating the various stages of pedigree breeding from the trap nest through the hatching period, when the chick is banded on the leg to the time that it has attained more substantial growth and the band is taken from the leg and placed in the wing.



Culling the Farm Flock:

Culling the farm flock as a means of weeding out the drones or poor layers and thus saving on feed and room has become a popular practice among progressive farmers and poultry keepers. This panel, by means of colored photographs of both live and dressed specimens, shows the contrast in body formation between a good and poor layer; it also, illustrates one of the practices used in determining a good layer, by measuring with the fingers between the two pelvic bones and between the pelvic bones and keel.

